The material of the mother's dress in

the picture is rough woollen check, either brown and drab, black and gray, or blue

and gray. The passementeric trimming and the belt are in a darker shade. The skirt is cut on the bias and lined. The front of the skirt must be gored, and the darts must be troned quite flat. The back

breadths fall in small pleats. Two rows of passementeric are sewn on to the edge

of the skirt, which has a slik balayeuse underneath. The jacket is in two parts, one of which is in the form of a folded

one of which is in the form of a folded surah blouse, and only reaches the waist. This is fastened in the middle with hooks and eyes. The back of the jacket fits closely to the figure, and reaches considerably below the waist, as seen in the engraving. There are slightly puffed sleeves with long cuffs, which are ornamented with embroidery. These rough woollen materials are much worn at present, in combination with silk and

present, in combination with silk and

The little girl's dress is of Scotch plaid

cut on the bias. The skirt is lined with satin and slightly gathered, so that the belt is made of the lining. The belt is of

satin laid over stiff musiin, which must

be first accurately fitted and then turned in on both sides and herring-boned. The

m on both sales and herring-toned. The underskirt has a small pleated flounce, which is, however, not visible. The blouse has a plain yoke, over which the material is pleated, the pleats being ornamented with trimming similar to that on the belt. This waist is fastened invisibly at the back with hooks and eyes the fasten-ter keller conceiled under a fold of the

ing being concealed under a fold of the

material. The collar is stiff and plain; the sleeves are plain and tlaht-fitting down to the wrist, but at the top they have two

puffs, which are separated by lands of the trimming. This trimming also passes

JUSTICE JOHN'S COURT.

There Are Some Pardonable Sins, But Don't

Monkey With a Pocket-Book.

In the police court yesterday morning

I found Justice John in the very best of

humor. The day before had been an

unusually dull one. Everything had

obered up to an alarming degree of tem-

perance, and cases of the knock-down-and-drag-out order were no in it. Even the police chaperers had begin to loos blue in two respects, and the situation had taken on a remarkably dull phase. But the tables were turned yesterday,

and when the prisoners shock off the snow from their feet and lounged around

on a nice saw-dust carpeting, so to speak, His Honor "was laying for 'em," and proceeded to send a few before the for-

midable looking jury that sits on serious

culprits enercached upon the rights of their fellow-citizens' private property

ame up for consideration. Appropriating he goods and chattels of other people as become a serious thing of late. You

can dally with your companion's best girl, you can refuse to "set 'em up" at the beer counter; you can in some in-

your neighbor's flance, and nothing serious will necessarily result from it. But you must not "monkey" with a fellow's purse. This is a freak that will always get you into a scrape similar to the one which overtook some of the New York aldermen once upon a time, and they were soon established in quarters at Sing Sine.

Squire Jones has of late been studying

'Squire Jones has of late been studying the subject of larceny upon a purely scientific basis, and the tendency in this direction has assumed such an alarming character that he has procured a purse which cannot be entered without the use of an axe and several crowbars.

The case of Robert J. Wiley, who is charged with stealing \$160 from the office of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, was resumed yesterday. Wiley is a gentlemanly looking fellow. His general appearance would not indicate that he would commit such an offense, and several witnesses testified that heretofore

several witnesses testified that heretofore his honesty has never been questioned. He was once in the employment of the Chesapeake and Ohio Company, and is

said to have been an excellent clerk. But it is the same old story-drink-and of late he has been imbibling more freely

a stock farm in Blue Grass Kentucky and in view of this fact he decided tha

a bursy robe would come in well in his intended line of business; so he appro-priated a robe belonging to Mr. H. Seldon Taylor. Thomas was sent to join the army that parades before the hustings

The case of A. Coplon, charged with buying and receiving four buggy robes and three overcoats belonging to an un-known person, was dismissed. To wander around in the snow storms

without any wraps is as unfashionable as it is imprudent; so Thomas Branch (colored) decided very rashly to break into the dwelling-house of Colonel John Purcell and avail himself of an attractive looking overcoat, the property of Colonel Purcell himself. The evidence in the case was sufficient to refer it to the

in the case was sufficient to refer it to the

hustings court, which His Honor did. It seems that Steven Lee (colored) got

rather cold, and though he had four thermometers hanging up in his quarters, the chill breezes of winter penetrated his epidermis, and he saw at a glance that it was necessary to supply almself with some coal, not having enough hampagne to keep him warm. He accordingly saintlered out on his utilization mission.

to keep him warm. He accordingly sauntered out on his utilitarian mission and stole a nice fat supply of the useful mineral from F. A. Bowry. Justice John decided that the hustings court could decide such matters more satisfactorily, as he himself finished all his coal business the day before. Steven will consequently face a higher tribunal.

face a higher tribunal.

William McGovan's jag cost him \$2,
and Henry Thomas (colored) threw rocks

in the street to the extent of one dollar's

number of instances wherein the

FLORETTE TEMPUS.

over the shoulders

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY IN-OREASING.

THE MANCHESTER CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS NOW GREATER THAN ALL THE OTHER RICHMOND PATERS COMBINED.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1893.

SIX PAGES.

The condition of the United States Treasury when Mr. Cleveland enters upon the duties of his office will be very different from when he left office four years ago. Then there were \$100,000,000 surplus money in the Treasury; now we read that "the cash in the Treasury has reached about the lowest point at which business can be done with comfort and security. Whether it will drop any lower is a mooted question which depends upon several doubtful elements. It will require a very little falling off in customs revenues or a very small increase in pension payments to cause such a decline."

Customs receipts will certainly decline as the prospect of reduced duties becomes nearer, and so Congress will not only have to take special care that pension payments are not increased one dollar, but it will be absolutely necessary that some mode of raising additional revenue be devised to prevent the anticipated temporary decline in customs receipts from proving a very serious matter.

The New York Commercial Bulletin says that the fact that the January disbursements, estimated at about ninety millions in New York and fifty millions additional in other Eastern cities, are made es of the business situation. The financial flurry of a fortnight ago caused some anxiety as to how these severe requirements would be met, but this apprehension served to increase the conservatism and care with which preparations were made, and the result shows that the provision has been ample. the will of the people and put a stop to tion to realize the benefits of sound and

The Baltimore American and other Republican papers are very much put out extra session of Congress before the au-Protection should not be permitted to Strange the Republican papers should be so anxious for an immediate reversal of their pet policy. Evidently there is a cat In the meal tub in their eagerness for an extra session at once. It is a good political maxim never to do what your enemy wants you to do, and Mr. Cleveland seems to have a fine appreciation of

Cleveland would remember his friends, a Republican contemporary sneeringly re-

that it would be better for the offices which the Republicans have created to go Cleveland ought to fill them with Republicans? There is vast difference between appointing a man to office for the purpose of advancing the interests of the country, and so doing that he may bleed the Treasury to the fullest extent posolbic, and that is the difference between the Democratic and Republican parties.

The physicians of Senator Kenna hold out no hopes for his recovery, and say that the end may come at any moment. done so often in similar cases in times past. His friends are anxiously watching every change in his condition, and fear

to the Immigration Bureau asks if it will be a violation of the contract labor law for him to bring into the United States a young woman to whom he became engaged in Germany. George must have imagined when he made the engageat that he had made a contract with a sook or a servant girl

WHY A SILVER BUYS AS MUCH AS A GOLD DOLLAR.

A correspondent writes us the following "A writer in the January Century declares that a sixty-six cent silver dollar might be made legal-tender for a dollar of debt, but would never buy more than sixty-six cents' worth of goods; that a creditor receiving one thousand dollars of such silver for a debt would get only six hundred and sixty dollars because he

could buy only six hundred and sixty dol-lars' worth of goods.

could buy only six hundred and sixty dollars' worth of goods.

"As a second proposition he declares that if a gold dollar were dropped into the fire and melted, the metal could be sold for one dollar anywhere, but the same thing happening to a sliver dollar, the metal would bring only sixty-six cents.

"The second proposition, applying to dealers in money and nobody else, seems to be true. The first seems to me practically false. Does not common observation prove that the very great majority of merchants would without hesitation exchange one dollar's worth of goods for a legal dollar? There would be trouble somewhere, I know, but would it be in the ordinary business of the country, and how?

(Signed) The Shield with two Sides."

A brief explanation is necessary to give an answer to our correspondent that is intelligible. A silver dollar is worth intrinsically only sixty-six cents; indeed, now, we believe, but a little more than sixty-three cents. It is obvious, then, that something besides its own value gives it the purchasing power of a dollar. What is it?

It is this. The Government receives it as a dollar, and treats it everywhere as s dollar. So long as the Government does this, everybody else will do the same, because the Government collects immense revenues every year, approximating five hundred millions of dollars. It has postoffices and sub-treasuries all over the land, where, under its orders, the silver dollar is to be always treated as an entire dollar, and so long, then, as the Government is able to treat this sixty-six cent dollar impartially as an entire dollar, it will be so treated by everyone "lse within the United States; because he who happens to be in possession of one of these dollars knows that he can always exchange it for a gold dollar at some postoffice or at some Government Treasury Department, or pay it as a dollar for something due to the Government. But if events should so shape themselves that the Government was unable to treat this debased dollar as a true dollar, upon the first occasion when it manifested its inability to do so, all other persons in the world would follow its example, and would do the same thing. Then this debased dollar would immediately take its place as a piece of metal worth only sixty-six cents.

The Government so far has been able to keep the silver dollar up to the plane of a gold dollar because the payments that it is constantly making are so enormous that it is able to rid itself of those that come into its Treasury-and we include in the word dollar, its silver certificates-as fast as they come in. If the number of these debased dollars or their paper representatives-silver certificatesbecomes so great that the Government would be unable to shove them out on the public, in quantities as large as those coming into its Treasury, the accumulation of them in the Treasury would at once create a distrust in the mind of the public, when it would exhibit an unwillingness to receive them, and the long deferred discrimination would therefore at once take place.

The steady operation of general causes must produce their appropriate result, however long that result may be deferred. The perpetual dropping of water consisting of but one drop at a time, will wash down a mountain in the course of time. without disturbance or excitement in the All matters of this sort are relative only. money market, affords evidence of the Our Government is so prodigious in its that overtake other agencies and bodies,

taining some nine square miles, more or standing army of seventy-two men, and independent government should go into the same business, in the matter of silver, that the United States Government is engaged in, we should soon see the practical result from it. For instance, if with its revenues, it annually coined and put out amongst its subjects fifty thousand silver dollars worth sixty-six cents each, which it endeavored to maintain at par with gold dollars by receiving them for what was to be paid it, how long does our correspondent think it would dred-cent gold dollar would retire entirely and leave the field completely to the sixtysix-cent dollar? Now, what would haphappen in this Government after a sufficiently long time, and that time appears to be dangerously near. The Government has out now 500,000,000 of dollars of these certificates for depreciated silver, and it is putting out every year 54,000,000 more of them. It has 345,000,000 of greenbacks affoat, and it has in the Treasury about 125,000,000 of gold to meet all demands of paper circulation. It is true, the Government has right to pay its sliver certificates with sliver, but if a holder of one should demand gold, and should be refused, it would be immediately telegraphed to every commercial centre in the world that the Government was discriminating against silver, which would, of course, at once put gold to a premium, and we would be immediately upon the basis of a sixty-six-cent dollar. We think our correspondent can perceive that if this happened, a "very great majority of our merchants" would not, "without hesitation, exchange goods worth one gold dollar, for the legal silver

THE DISPATCH IS GETTING RIGHT.

"Is the iax on State Bank issues right or wrong in principle? If right, it should remain; if wrong, it should be repealed.

It seems to us that the question is wholly one of principle, not of expediency." Upon this the Danville Register re-

"The Register has several times expressed the same view. The tax on the circulation of State Panks is of a kind with the Republican doctrine of prohibitory tariff, and is contrary to the spirit of Democracy. For this reason the Democratic party has promised to gepeal it." On Wednesday we asked the Dispatch a

question, about this, in substance:

nership of individuals may issue his or their promissory notes, payable to the bearer, in any number or quantity that suits it or them, and commerce absolutely demands that this should be so. Why should not the same persons when they are doing business under a charter be allowed to issue the same notes that they could properly and beneficially issue while they were working without a charter? and we asked it further if it thought Congress had the right, under the power to collect revenue, to lay a tax on the issues of State Banks so heavy as to make it impossible for them to issue notes, and with the intention of making it

impossible for them to issue notes. To this the Dispatch replied yesterday: "We would simply say now as to the courteous interrogatories which The Times addresses to us in its issue of yes-terday that they are so worded as to al-most compel us to answer them, if at all, by conceding the truth of that paper's assumptions in the premises."

The Landmark and Register have gotter to the bottom of this whole discussion and they are about right, and from the foregoing extract from the Dispatch we think it has at last gotten right, too.

DEMOCRATIC CONTROL OF THE SEN-ATE.

The election of senators by the Demo crats of New York, Wisconsin, Wyoming, California and Montana ensures Democratic control of the Higher House of Congress for the first time since the war. During the administration of Hayes the Democracy had at one time an apparent majority, but the defection of Mahone, and his affiliation with the Republicans, speedily changed the majority into a virtual minority, as it resulted in equalizing the two parties and putting the nondescript, David Davis, in the chair.

The present Senate stands 48 Republicans and 40 Democrats. All the latter need, therefore, to tie the body in the next Senate, and give the Vice-President the casting vote, are four senators, which they will have without the new senator from New York. With him the Senate of the Fifty-third Congress will stand 45 Democrats to 43 Republicans, giving the Democrats a sufficient majority to enable it to organize and control the Higher House.

Now the true Democracy of Congress should determine to support President Cleveland: hold up his hands and sustain him in the efforts to give the people the reforms which have been promised them by the party he represents, and which led to his election. He has been tried, and has never yet been found wanting. His devotion to duty and principle has long since become recognized as the most striking qualities of his character, and the purity of his Democracy has withstood successfully all the efforts of his enemies to assail and injure it in the estimation of his fellow citizens. Although defeated in the electoral colleges in 1888, he still had a majority of 100,000 of the popular vote, and in 1892 he was reelected to the exalted office of President by a clear electoral majority of 108 over all opponents.

now, in face of the restoration of the Democratic party to power for the first will be nothing less than a helnous crime, and should be so regarded. There have been ominous whispers of some such from New York, but it is to be hoped that they are only whispers, and nothing else. Should there be any truth in the reports, however, it will be the duty resources that we are in the habit of of the Senate to give those who would Government no aid or sympathy. If the Democrats in that body outside of New need be no fear of the success of any president having the controlling voice.

We write thus on the supposition that there may be some truth in the reports from New York, which have been so generally circulated, although sincerely of the opponents of the senators from the Empire State. True or false, however, the duty of the Democrats in Congress is plain. They must uphold the hands of, and stand by, the President at

It is reported positively that Whitelaw Considering the emphasis of the verdict with which the people sent him there

late he has been imbibling more freely than ever. The result was that he has been steadily going down the hill. From the testimony in the case the evidence is totally circumstantial. Witnesses testified that suspicion was aroused from the fact that Wiley was spending considerable money in various bar-rooms about town. His Honor said that he saw no direct evidence against the prisoner, but was not altogether satisfied with the looks of things, and consequently would have to certify the case to the grand jury, and the witnesses were recognized.

Thomas Branch (colored) is quite a horseman. He has an idea of purchasing a stock farm in Blue Grass Kentucky, Before its recent enlargement to a forty-two-column paper the Richmond Times was a great paper, and now it is greater. It is a representative Southern newspaper and a leader in point of news and general matter.—Augusta County Argus.

Thanks, friend; you evidently know a good thing when you see it.

Supreme Court.

In the supreme court of appeals the following opinions were handed down:
Norris against Lake. From the Circuit Court of Fauquier county. Affirmed, Judge Lewis delivering opinion. Hisle's administrator against Rudasill. From the Circuit Court of Rappahannock county. Affirmed, Judge Lacy delivering

Gibson against Green's administrator. rom the Circuit Court of Culpeper unty. Affirmed, Judge Lewis delivering

tition to rehear filed. Drier against Commonwealth. Argued by J. W. G. Blackstone for plaintiff in error and Attorney-General for Commonwealth and submitted.

Mitchell against Commonwealth and

escallett against Commonwealth. Set for

10th of January. Riggins against Commonwealth and Shifflett against Commonwealth. Dis-missed for failure to print. Byrd against Commonwealth. Argued by Genera' James G. Field for plaintiff

Archer Dodson was arraigned before Judge S. B. Witt in the hustings court

yesterday on the charge of burglary. He was convicted of petit larceny and sent to jail for six months.

William Ruffin was convicted of stealing from the person and sent to the penitentiary for one year. He was also convicted on two charges of petit larceny and sent to jail for sixty days in one case and six to jail for sixty days in one case and six

to jail for sixty days in one case and six months in the other.

Thomas Carter, William Cheatham alias William Carter, Joseph Clark slias John Brown were each convicted of petit larceny and sent to jail for three months.

P. M. O'Donnell, who was charged with keeping his bar open on Christmas Sunday, was acquitted. staling a dress. The case was continued.

The case of John E. Lange, charged with being drums and disorderly and cursing and abusing Alice D. Allen, was continued until the loth instant.

And three of a kind beat a bob-tall fush.





RICHMOND, Priday, Jan. 6, 1893. Friday for REMNANTS-the accumulated short ends and short lots of the week; occasionally lots not so very short-dress lengths, to art bits of silk. All plainly ticketed with quality, former value and present price. Remnant days are always attractive-they're doubly so during the GRAND REDUC-TION SALE, when prices are cut deepest.

Remnants of Linen, Remnants of Silk, Remnants of Cotton Dress Stuffs, Remnants of Black Dress Stuffs, Remnants of Canton Flannel, Short lots of Hosiery, Short lots of Corsets, Short lots of Underwear.

These are unusual CURTAIN values-even for Cohen's-

9 pairs Silk Chenille Portieres, 3 old rose, 1 green, 5 tan-wide dades and liberal fringe. Were \$4.45. Reduction Sale price \$3.95. Remnant price, \$2.75

4 pairs that were \$5.90 for \$4.75 a pair. 4 patrs, wide dado, were \$8.25, at \$5.75 a

2 pairs figured all over; very handsome blue and old-rose; were \$12.50, for \$8.50

air double face Velour, were \$45, for

1 pair double-faced Velour, figured; were \$56, are \$25. Single-faced Velour, for couch covers and the like: by the strip. Were \$9.53, for \$8. Oriental figures.

LACE CURTAINS-I pair, 4 yards long, white; were \$3; are

1 pair, Tamboured, extra wide, hand-somely embroidered; 4 yards long. Were \$20, are \$20. 1 pair Imitation Brussels, were \$3.50, are

1 pair-one strip slightly soiled; were \$3.25, are \$1.75

2 pairs, 3 yards lorg, were \$2.50, are \$1.50 3 pairs white lace curtains; been \$1.75 a

pair. The lot for \$3.50.

Linen Scrim, heavy, for fancy work.

Been 25c a yard; is 3c.

2-faced Canton Flannel, 1 to 4-yard

pieces, 12:1-2c a yard for 25c sort.

Silkoline, 2 to 6-yard lengths, been 10 and Lot of Curtain Muslin, been 12c a yard,

Take Elevator. There are hundreds of choice pickings from the Fancy DRESS STUFFS. Here's a few of 'em-

for \$c; figured.

21-8 yards fine tan Broadcloth, 52 inches; was \$5, for \$3.75 the piece. 17-8 yards reseda Broadcloth, 45 inches, was \$2.50, for \$1.89 the piece. 13-4 yards green Broadcloth, was \$3.50,

6 yards handsome English Check-52 s-will make a dress. Was \$7.50;

is \$4.50.
3 1-2 yards lady's cloth, black, was \$5.60, for \$4.50 the piece.
Several pieces, 4 to 6 yards, double width striped serge. Been 18c a yard. is 10c. Short ends of 28-inch all-wool Camel's-

hair at 12 1-2c a yard.

Main Aisie. Here's a clearance of BLANK-ETS-short lots and pairs soiled rom show.

All white, delicate pink borders; guar-anteed all-wool. Weight 4 pounds, been \$4, for \$2.67 n pair.

1 pair-one a little snagged from the box-6 pounds, all-wooi, California, were \$5.48, for \$3.

10-4 all-wool, California, \$9; soiled, hence Double Grecian border of pink; 11-4 allwool, California, \$11.50 were; \$8 are. 9-4 California Wool, were \$6.70, for \$4.50.

75 Ladies' Flannelette WRAP-PERS, Watteauback. Been \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75. To-day and tomorrow for \$1 and \$1.25.

A preparatory sale of SHIRT WAISTS for boys-

Percale Shirt Walsts, for ages 5 to 7 pretty light colors. Been 48 and 50c Chevlot Shirt Waists, were 35c, now 20c. Outing-cloth Shirt Waists, were 50c, Blouse Waists, for ages 6 to 9; been 75c,

are 25c. White Shirt Waists, linen collar and cuffs, tucked front, plaited back. The Acms-and they're best, 35c from 50c. Outling-cloth Shirt Walsts, small sizes,

Take Elevator. Just come-another gross of those delightful little GOLD RINGS, with pretty settings, at 46c. We've sold eight or ten gross of them. More of those Sterling Silver Hat Pins

Pretty Stick Pins, 10 and 15c. Right of Entrance

Eternal vigilance is the price for well-ordered stocks. A few weeks' neglect has sufficed to accumulate a great lot of remnants among the LININGS-

Dressmaker's Cambric, all colors, 1 to 5-yard pieces, at 3c a yard. It costs almost double that wholesale to-day. Jeans, 1 to 2-yard pieces, 5c a yard for Wigan, 5c a yard for 10c sort. Canvas, 10c a yard for 20c sort. Percaline, 12 1-2c a yard—useful lengths.

Book Muslin, ic from Sc. Silesia, the 18 2-3c sort for 8c. West Aisle. Here's a feast of savings among the men's goods-

78 pairs Children's real Kid Gloves, clamp fastenings, slightly spotted; were \$1.25, are 50c. 17 pairs velvet Ear-Bobs; were 25c; are

22 Windsor Ties, were 25c, are 3c. 3 pairs men's lined dogskin Gloves, were 75c, are 44c. 8 pairs men all-wool Military Gloves:

were 35c, are 121-2c.
7 pairs men's black kid Gloves, slightly spotted; size 73-4; were 31, are 25c.
12 pairs men's tan British Socks—some double sole; were 25c, are 10c.
7 pairs fine slik Suspenders, used for show; were \$1.25, are 35c.

21, pairs Sanitary all-wool Socks, been 7 boy's linen bosom Shirts, double back and front, 25c instead of 50c. 6 men's linen bosom Shirts, 171-2, were 50c, are 25c.

5 men's triple-plated gold chains, war-ranted for five years, \$1.50 each. Left of Entrance. THE COHEN CO. KAUFMANN

DRY GOODS, Sc. EN WOODWARD &

Dry Goods Store

CORNER BROAD AND ADAMS STREETS.

In accordance with our long-established policy of letting each week take care of its own accumulation of Remnants, Odd Lots and Sites, Ends of Stocks, &c., the offering TO DAY will be of more than

DRESS GOODS AND LININGS. 131 Remnants of Black and Colored Dress Goods, Silk and Linings-choice goods, but all short lengths. Very few goods, but all short lengths. Very few with enough for a dress length, but very desirable for making over children's dresses, coats and the like; about 1-2 regu-

Special lot of Linings, slightly soiled, in bright colors only, at less than half COTTON DEPARTMENT.

Attractive lot of Remnants of Sheeting and Pillow Case Cotton, at Remnant 29 Outling Cloth Remnants, 12 1-2 to 9c.

yard; 10 to Sc. yard. 24 Remnants of White Wool Flannel, slightly solled on edges, 1 3-4 to 3 yards in Remnant Prices, 25c. to \$1 each.

MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT. 16 pairs Men's Gray and Brown 1-2 Hose, 9 to 9 1-2 in., only 25c, to 18c, pair. 2 Terry Bath Robes, soiled on show were \$6.50 and \$8, now \$4 each.

31 Unlaundered Shirts, linen bosoms, only these sizes—12, 12 1-2, 14 1-2, 15, 15 1-2,

16, 16 1-2.

Remnant Price, 29c. each. 13 Men's Dress Shirts, laundered, odd sizes, 14 1-2, 15 1-2, 16, 16 1-2-50c., now 46c. each.

UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT. 15 soiled Corsets-one size, 23-were \$1,

13 soiled Corsets-sizes, 18, 20, 22, 25, 30 only-regular price 39c., now 35c. 5 Ladies' Muslin Gowns-12 and 13 only-tucked front and back, large platted collar, were \$3, now \$2. 2 Infants' Trimmed Baskets, soiled, \$3,

CLOAK DEPARTMENT. 25 Odds-and-Ends of the week's accu-mulation of Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks at one-half regular prices. A great bargain, if you can find correct size THE LINEN DEPARTMENT

is crranging for a sale of soiled House-keeping Linens on Monday, January \$th, when all odds and ends or Table Damasks, half-dozens of Napkins, Doilles, remaants of Towelling, plain Linens, soiled Pattern Cloths, Lunch and Tea Cloths will be sold at reduced prices. sold at reduced prices.

REMNANTS OF HANDKERCHIEFS. 2 dozen Ladies' All-Linen Handkerchiefs in plain white and colored borders. Reduced from 12 1-2c. to 19c.

3 dozen Ladles' All-Linen Handkerchiefs

in plain white, with embroidered, scal-loped and hemstitched borders. Reduced from 25c. to 18c. 2 dozen Ladies' All-Linen Embroidered

Handkerchiefs, plain white. Reduced from 50c. to 35c. 1 dozen Ladies' All-Linen Embroidered

white, embroidered in colors Reduced from 18c. to 15c. 44 Ladies' All-Silk Initial Handkerchiefs

-C-1, D-4, E-6, F-5, G-6, H-1, K-6, L-1, N-6, P-2, R-1, S-1, T-4. Reduced from 25c. to 18c. 6 Men's All-Silk Initial Handkerchiefs-

D-1, E-1, N-3, T-1. Reduced from 50c. to 35c. 9 Men's Ali-Silk Initial Handkerchiefs-

Reduced from 75c. to 56c. 43 Men's All-Slik Initial Handkerchiefs— A-6, C-5, D-1, E-2, F-1, G-4, H-4, I-1, K-2, L-1, M-6, P-2, R-2, T-2, W-4.

Reduced from \$1 to 75c. rom display and handling during the

WOODWARD & LOTHROP

COR. FOURTH AND BROAD STS.

Just at this season of the year the wise buyer reaps a harvest. Following on the heels of the holiday trade comes the annual inventory. This tedious and tiresome task we finished last night. The Christmas rush leaves us a great many lines of goods so broken up that to be in any degree sati-factory they would have to be replenished immediately. That is what we do not want to

General Clearing-up Sale

do before making our spring purchases.

So we shall begin this week to have a

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